

12 JAN 35

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK.

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Company's Steamer
Taitow,
Capt. JAMES JOHAN, will
be despatched for the
above Ports on **SATURDAY, the 31st Inst.,**
at **Night.**

For Freight or Passage, apply to
YUEN FAT HONG,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 23, 1885. 165

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.


FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

The Co.'s Steamship
Stenor,
Capt. EDWARDS, will be
despatched as above on
SATURDAY, the 31st Instant, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND
SOURABAYA, VIA SAIGON
AND SINGAPORE.

The Co.'s Steamship
Canorta,
Captain ORSILLE, will be



FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Departure of the
Steamship
Benarty,
Capt. E. LE BOUTILLIER,
for the above Port, is POSTPONED until
SATURDAY, the 31st Instant.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, January 24, 1885. 133

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.
The Co.'s Steamship
Namoa,
Captain *James* will be

Ports on SUNDAY, the 1st February, at Daylight.

General Managers.

Hongkong, January 28, 1885. 162

STRAIT TO BOMBAY VIA STRAITS.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s
Steamship
Bangalore

will leave for the above
place at 3 p.m. on MONDAY, the 2nd
February, instead of as previously notified.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, January 29, 1886.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.


 The Steamship "Blenheim" will leave for the above Ports on or about the 2nd February.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
 Hongkong, January 20, 1885. 149

THE EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND

by

ADELAIDE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN & QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through-Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, NEW CALEDONIA, TASMANIA, and FIJI.)

143

The Steamship
Culture,
Captain CHASE, will be
despatched for the above
Ports on SATURDAY, the 7th February,
at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON.)

The American Barque
Colema,

C. M. NORVE, Master, will load
 here for the above Port, and
 will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
 Agents.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
The 100 A 1 British Ship
Western Monarch,
ERICSSON, Master, will load here
for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
HONGKONG, JANUARY 5, 1855.

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crimes, it is impracticable under present conditions. Besides, it does not seem clear to us that every means within the reach of the Executive were used to compass the punishment of the cold-blooded murderers of Tse-tze-mui. So far as we have learnt, no large reward was offered for the detection of the criminals, neither were all the steps taken that might have been taken to obtain the rendition of the principal in the foul murders. Apart, however, from these considerations, the suggestion of 'Justice' is based upon a fallacy. If the conditions of occupation of the houses of the Tse-tze-mui villagers be such as should render the occupants liable to eviction, and the law on this matter is not carried out, then some one is to blame. If, on the other hand, no such conditions exist, the right of the villagers of Tse-tze-mui to their squatter's license is clear enough, and cannot be made the means of a vicious penalty. 'Justice' may mean well, but his proposed plan for a remedy is sadly defective, for it assumes an illegal state of things as actually existing, while it seeks directly against the spirit of English administration.

A fire was discovered, at an early hour this morning, to have broken out upon the premises occupied by Messrs W. Powell & Co. in the Victoria Hotel buildings, Queen's Road Central.

The store occupied by Messrs Powell & Co. is next door to Mr. J. M. Armstrong's Auction Rooms, and the two stories above the store form a portion of the apartments of the Victoria Hotel.

About 5.30 this morning some smoke was seen by a watchman, employed chiefly by the proprietors of the Victoria Hotel, or Mr. J. M. Armstrong, to be issuing from the store. Mr. H. E. Wedekhouse, the Superintendent of the Government Fire Brigade, who occupies rooms at the Victoria Hotel immediately above the store of Messrs Powell & Co., appears to have discovered the fact about the same time, probably from the smoke penetrating into his apartments, and immediately took steps to discover the seat of the fire. About the same time Mr. Powell, who occupied a room on the upper story, was roused by his boy, who acquainted him that the store was on fire. Upon going down to the front door of the store he found Mr. Wedekhouse endeavouring to force an entrance. He unlocked the door, and upon entering, found all the fixtures upon the eastern side of the store in flames. The contents of these shelves consisted for the most part of wooden goods, which were not very inflammable. Mr. Wedekhouse, at once took steps to extinguish the fire. The back door was opened and a supply of water in buckets was brought up by the Chinese servants by this entrance and thrown upon the burning goods by our worthy Superintendent of the Fire Department, who is said to have worked 'like a brick.' Mr. Powell had in the meanwhile gone to fetch the fire-engines, but these were found to be unnecessary as the fire was completely extinguished in twenty minutes or half an hour, by means of hand buckets.

These events every reason to believe that the fire originated in the operations of burglars, who had broken into the store for the purpose of plunder. The premises had been securely fastened up by Mr. Powell at about a quarter to 7 the previous evening, but when entered this morning a pane of glass was found to have been removed from the front entrance, the hole thus made being large enough to admit a man's body. A lamp which had been used the same evening by Mr. Powell, was found broken, the brass cap at the bottom having been taken off and apparently used as a candlestick. Besides these signs of burglary a number of articles have already been missed; notably a dozen silk umbrellas, which were in the window, a dozen pen-knives, a large number of aluminium trinkets, no doubt supposed by the thieves to be of gold, some \$2.50 in small change from the till, and other articles. The fixtures against the walls of the store were covered with cotton wrappers, and it seems probable that while searching for the most portable and suitable goods for 'lifting,' the cotton wrappers caught fire from the open light carried by the thieves, and they at once decamped with the most portable articles before the alarm was given. The actual damage done by the fire, and the quantity of goods stolen, cannot be definitely ascertained until the stock is taken. With regard, however, to the goods already missed, Mr. Powell is fortunately in a position to identify them, and it is to be hoped that some of these may be traced and thus lead to the capture of the incendiary housebreakers.

We hear that during the present week two entries were made at night into the store of Messrs Gate and Fainall, and the till emptied of its contents. In both these cases an entry was apparently effected through the front-light, which has also been consigned of plate glass.

The French Government have controlled for the laying of a cable from Zanzibar to Mayotte, Nosse Bé, St. Mary's and Tamatave. It is to be completed in June next. The company will continue the cable to Réunion and Mauritius.

The S.S. 'Pro' publishes a telegram from Peking to the effect that the agreement between China and Japan has been accepted by China, and that the relations of that country with Japan are restored to the most perfect amity. The sum to be paid by China as indemnity, says the reporter, has been fixed at 300,000 yen.

We believe it was all but settled (says the N.-C. D. News) that a large steamer at present in port was to proceed to Kuchinotzu and land coal there to be conveyed to Singapore for the French, when the news reached here that the Foreign Enlistment Act had been put into operation. Consequently the vessel will not now proceed on this service.

The publication of the objectionable sheet that has disgraced Shanghai journalism for the last few months, is for the present suspended, but we understand that it is to appear again as soon as the present 'storm' has blown over, or if the star fails to shine again, another paper under the same editorial management is to be started.—*Shanghai Courier.*

HAMBURG, Dec. 22.—The Reichstag has suspended its sittings for the holidays, and will not meet again until the 8th proximo. The new ironclad which has been built at Stettin for the German navy has been launched, and has been named *Odenburg*, by the son-in-law of the Crown Prince. Mr. John Christoph Barck has been appointed consul for the Republic of Hayti at Bremen. The report of the Imperial navy has been published, and we learn thereby that the list of Navy officers at present contains 1 vice-admiral, 7 rear-admirals, 21 captains, 51 crew-vice-captains, 1 major-general (the Count of Harleberg, Commander of Kiel), 1 colonel, 2 lieutenant-colonels. As regards the strength of the Navy, it contains at present—13 ironclads, with a total of 113 guns of heavy calibre; 11 ironclad-guns, 9 frigates for cruising service, of from 12 to 19 guns, and a ship's company of 450 hands, all told; 11 corvettes, also for cruising service, with an armament of 8 to 14 guns, and crews of about 240 to 270 hands; 1 gun-boat of 5 guns each, and 120 hands and 4 gunboats of 4 guns each. To the above vessels are to be added 8 despatch boats, 9 training ships, 1 hydrograph vessel, 2 transporters, 11 harbour-service boats, and 9 pilot boats.

FIREWIRE is a purely English pastime. In France we do not flirt; we take our love affairs more seriously. It is a very innocent little amusement. I have read in 'Confession books' belonging to very well brought-up girls—'Q. What is your favourite amusement? A. Flirting.' The answer is not in every exquisite taste, I admit—can you form an English point of view, but no one would dream of flouting in any bad sense, particularly (I ought to add) as these confessions are not meant too seriously. Young girls who have drawn upon themselves a few compliments from their partners at a ball will tell you that the French are better flirters than we are. Let a young man understand that he has been remarked and distinguished (as the Grand Duchess of Gênes says), to draw him on by a few pleasant smiles and pretty little ways to quit his reserve and push his advances, and he will be sure to do so. This little game is very dangerous with a young Frenchman. It is of no consequence with a young Englishman, for flirting means attentions paid to a woman without intention.—From 'Les Filles de John Bull,' by Max O'Rell.

It is by no means certain says *Truth*, that six months' imprisonment is a sufficient punishment for the *Mijnnetje* criminals. Were I starving, and saw a loaf in a shop-window, I should certainly appropriate it; indeed, I should regard myself as being guilty of suicide were I not to do so; at the same time, however, I should not feel that I had a right to complain if I received some moderate punishment at the hands of a magistrate for obeying the natural law, and disregarding the law of the land. But were I starving with a friend in a place where there was no bread, I should hardly feel myself justified in buying my friend's loaf at the head and devouring him. Thus is precisely what the *Mijnnetje* criminals did, and they seem to have been under the impression that they deserved the admiration of their fellow-countrymen for the act, and what is more, more than that, they were in an act of obtaining it. Every one who remembers the story of the Russian mother who, when her sledge was pursued by wolves, threw her child out on the snow to be devoured by these animals, and thus secured her own safety, will never yet heard of any one eating her as a heroine whose example merits imitation.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES AT THE DIOCESAN HOME.

The distribution of prizes to the scholars of the Diocesan Home took place to-day. A number of ladies and gentlemen, friends of the Institution, were present to see the prizes presented. Proceeding were opened by Bishop Bardon reading the following report of the progress of the Institution for the past year:

During the year 1884 there were 39 boys as boarders, 20 boys as day-scholars and 9 girls as day-scholars, making in all 68, the same total as in 1883. The average attendance has, however, risen from 30.7 to 45.2. Thirty-three were examined by H.M. Inspector in December, 32 passed, or nearly 97 per cent. The other boy only failed in distinction by having three mistakes instead of two. Three boys also passed in English, which was an extra subject. It is intended this year to introduce Physical Geography and Physiology as extra subjects. The Government grant-in-aid will be more than \$150 in excess of the previous year, or an increase of 70 per cent. This is partly owing to the improved attendance.

Two boys left for employment in the offices of the Dock Companies, one boy in the English Consulate at Canton, and other entered the submarine Telegraph Office and another was for a time an inspector in a lawyer's office and was then selected with some boys from the Government Central School to go to Tientsin and study medicine in the Hospital patronized by the Viceroy Li Hung-chang.

Five boys by their parents' permission, were sent to St. John's Cathedral, after receiving the necessary instruction from Mr. Jennings: some others are being prepared. At present the numbers are 35 boarders, 18 day-scholars, and a total of 53. \$4502 were collected as school fees last year. There are 100 scholars and two day-scholars do not pay any fee. Eight boarders and three day-scholars paid only reduced fees, their friends not being able to do more. This deficiency is made up by donations and subscriptions. The prizes are awarded to those scholars, who have been most uniformly diligent as evidenced by the marks they gained in the various subjects during the year. Bishop Bardon then delivered an address in which he reviewed the work which had

been done in the school during the past year. In the course of his speech, he strongly advocated the organisation of a similar establishment for the education of girls. This school had originally been built for girls, but through bad management it fell out of its position, and the whole subject had to be thoroughly reconsidered. The result was that a different plan was resolved on, namely that it should be opened for half-boys and girls. It soon became evident that this plan was not suited for both sexes, and the girls were almost entirely excluded. The Bishop now advocated that a similar place should be built for girls, a thing which was very much required in this Colony.

PRIZES.

First Class.
1st, Hung Tain, silver watch, presented by Hon. W. Kewick; 2nd, W. H. Howard, silver watch; 3rd, W. H. Howard, presented by U. W. Davis, Esq.

Second Class.
1st, Tung Hing Shan, Cassell's 'Foreign-German War,' presented by Hon. R. L. 'Cassell'; 2nd, Tai Yam Shan, 'Within Sea Walls,' presented by D. R. Crawford, Esq.

Third Class.
1st, G. Barker, 'International Atlas,' presented by H. H. Forbes, Esq.; 2nd, H. W. Lapsley, 'Travellers and Fairs,' presented by A. Sells, Esq.

Fourth Class.
1st, U. Chum-pang, 'Mutiny of the Albatross,' presented by C. Chater, Esq.; 2nd, R. Lapsley, 'Little People.'

Fifth Class.
1st, T. Giblin, 'St. Margie told,' 2nd, Ng Nam Pak, 'Lion and Tiger.'

Spirit Prizes.
For English and Arithmetic: C. W. Diercks, Cassell's 'Popular Dictionary,' presented by A. P. McEwen, Esq.; for English, F. Smith, 'Box of Compasses,' for Music, N. Orley, 'Rhyme Stories,' for Needlework, J. Orley, 'Little White Awake,' for Special Good Conduct, Kong Tiening, 'Universal Educator,' presented by G. Sharp, Esq.; Leung Ming, 'Pretty Pictures.'

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before the Hon. J. Russell, Justice of the Peace.)

Friday, Jan. 30.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO. v. A. H. JACKSON.—\$308.73.—JUDGMENT.

This morning Judge Russell in this case was asked to give judgment on the case of Mr. Jackson v. the Hongkong Hotel Co. The case was brought by the Hotel Co. against Mr. Jackson, who was a tenant of a room in the hotel. The Hotel Co. claimed that Mr. Jackson had committed a breach of the conditions of his tenancy, and sought to recover damages. The Judge found in favour of the Hotel Co., and awarded them the sum of \$308.73. The Judge also ordered that Mr. Jackson should be removed from the hotel.

The Hongkong Hotel Co. v. A. H. Jackson. This case was brought by the Hotel Co. against Mr. Jackson, who was a tenant of a room in the hotel. The Hotel Co. claimed that Mr. Jackson had committed a breach of the conditions of his tenancy, and sought to recover damages. The Judge found in favour of the Hotel Co., and awarded them the sum of \$308.73. The Judge also ordered that Mr. Jackson should be removed from the hotel.

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give judgment against him, although there was some doubt in his mind as to whether or not the Hotel Co. had not accepted Mr. Bidwell as debtor, he thought, perhaps, he would not give judgment in this matter.

Mr. Wotton argued that as a matter of principle the costs ought to follow the judgment. His Lordship said he thought it would be more generous on the part of the other side if they did not ask for costs. Mr. Bidwell, on the other hand, was a man of capital and had plenty of friends. Mr. Wotton said if His Lordship put it on the grounds of generosity he would not press for costs.

Mr. Bidwell said there was no generosity about the question so far as he was concerned. He argued that as a matter of principle, costs should not go against plaintiff where a defence of this kind was raised. No order was made as to costs.

R. PINT. v. GEORGE KEMON.—\$162.27.

In this case plaintiff is a woman who was lately discharged from the American ship *Ed. L. Mayher*, and the defendant is the keeper of a boarding-house in Queen's Road.

Consul Mosley, who was in Court when the case was called on, said he wished His Lordship to understand that he did not appear in the character of Counsel for either the plaintiff or defendant, but he appeared to interpose on behalf of the plaintiff as a matter of fact. This case was brought by a sailor who was discharged a few days ago from the *Consulate* from the American ship *Ed. L. Mayher*, and at the time of his discharge, he, the Consul, required, as he always did, a guarantee from some boarding-house keeper for the maintenance of the sailor so long as he was in the Colony. In accordance with this practice, the wages due to this sailor were deposited with the boarding-house keeper, who became his guarantor. The sailor, who was a boarding-house master, and the wages due to the sailor were deposited with the boarding-house keeper, who became his guarantor.

Now the sailor wanted to get possession of his wages, and had brought this suit against the Consul. The Consul was expressly authorised by the laws of his own country, and the laws of the Colony, to make the deposit of the sailor's wages, and the Consul had made this deposit with the boarding-house keeper. The sailor wanted to get possession of his wages, and had brought this suit against the Consul.

The Consul was expressly authorised by the laws of his own country, and the laws of the Colony, to make the deposit of the sailor's wages, and the Consul had made this deposit with the boarding-house keeper. The sailor wanted to get possession of his wages, and had brought this suit against the Consul.

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IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Sir G. Phillips, Chief Justice.)

Friday, Jan. 30.

JARDINE, MATTHEWSON & CO. v. SMITH OF GLASGOW.

The Attorney General (the Hon. E. L. O'Malley), instructed by Messrs Wotton & Deacon, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. J. Francis, instructed by Messrs Shaw, Johnson & Stokes, represented the defendants.

This action was brought by the plaintiffs to recover possession of 1,177 tons of coal which they alleged the defendants have wrongfully detained on board the British steamer *Monte Leonora*. It would seem from the statements of counsel and the evidence of witnesses called (the Hon. W. Kewick and Mr. J. Bell-Irving for the plaintiffs, and Captain Maxwell, master of the *Monte Leonora*, for the defendants) that the *Monte Leonora* arrived at the 3rd October last, from Newcastle, New South Wales, with a cargo of 2,000 tons of coal on board. She was consigned to the Borneo Co., and the coals were purchased by two different parties, Messrs Wing Kee and To Kee. As soon as these coals were landed, the steamer was to be taken up under charter by the newly-formed Messrs Jardine, Matthewson & Company, who were to act as agents. On the 10th October, Mr. Richards (shipping clerk to plaintiffs) asked Captain Maxwell to estimate what amount of coal he would require for the round voyage to the Mexican ports. This he did, estimating that 1,700 tons, and informing Mr. Richards that he had 600 tons on board in his bunkers. Mr. Richards then told him plaintiffs were negotiating for the purchase of the coals on board from the Chinese, and later on that 600 tons had been purchased from Wing Kee, and 600 tons from To Kee, and that he was to weigh out the coals for the Chinese. This was done on the 13th when, as the Captain affirms, the ship was ready under the charter, plaintiffs notified the Captain, by letter, that they might have to remove it. The Captain took the vessel in a few days, they ordered these coals to be moved from the hold to the bunkers of the steamer, and also the plaintiffs transferred them from the hold to the bunkers of the steamer as the agents of the charterers.

For the plaintiffs it was alleged that they knew that under the terms of the charter party the charterers had to supply coals; that they bought these coals for themselves, and not for the charterers, but having in view the fact that it was intended to dispatch the vessel in a few days, they ordered these coals to be moved from the hold to the bunkers of the steamer, and also the plaintiffs transferred them from the hold to the bunkers of the steamer as the agents of the charterers.

For the defendants it was alleged that they knew that under the terms of the charter party the charterers had to supply coals; that they bought these coals for themselves, and not for the charterers, but having in view the fact that it was intended to dispatch the vessel in a few days, they ordered these coals to be moved from the hold to the bunkers of the steamer, and also the plaintiffs transferred them from the hold to the bunkers of the steamer as the agents of the charterers.

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WEEK DAYS. SUNDAYS.

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